

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from London.

Defeat of the Insurgent Army Under the Personal Command of Don Carlos.

Bloody Battle During Nine Hours and Victory for the Royalists.

The Carlist Centre Broken and Captured and Carlos Himself Flying to France.

Dispersion of the Insurgent Concentration in Navarre After a Bayonet Storming by the Crown Troops.

THE INSURRECTION AT AN END.

Is the Spanish Nation Reconciled to Amadeus?

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:—
LONDON, May 5, 1872.

General Moriones, at the head of a division of the Spanish royal army, has defeated the Carlist insurrectionary force, commanded by Don Carlos, at Oroquieta.

Don Carlos superseded Señor Rada, and assumed a personal control of the men, and movement generally, previous to the engagement.

Hundreds of prisoners have been captured by King Amadeus' soldiers, and the royal troops are advancing rapidly since the victory.

THE LATEST DESPACHES.

General Moriones Engaged in Battle During Nine Hours—The Carlist Concentration in Navarre Dispersed and the Centre Captured.

MADRID, May 5—Evening.
A despatch from San Sebastian, dated this afternoon, says:—

"The division under Moriones to-day completely defeated the Carlists concentrated in Navarre after a conflict of nine hours.

"The troops carried the village of Carasa at the point of the bayonet.

"The whole Carlist centre is captured.

"It is stated that Don Carlos is a prisoner."

Don Carlos' Pronouncement Before the Battle.

PARIS, May 5, 1872.
The following is the latest news which has been received here of Don Carlos' movement and of the state of affairs in Spain:—

Don Carlos arrived at Vera, in Navarre, forty miles north of Pampeluna, on Thursday last.

He immediately issued two proclamations, one of which begins:—"Spaniards! soldiers! The watchword is God and country! The King appeals to your honor, on God's altar, to annihilate the foreigner. He promises peace, abundance and liberty."

NATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE REBEL DYNASTY.

On the 2d inst. bands of Carlists existed in the provinces of Navarre, Guipuzcoa, Biscay, Alava, Truel, Castellon, Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, Valencia, Segovia, Avila, Burgos, Aragon, Leon, Valladolid and Oviedo.

Don Carlos Flying to France—The Insurrection Ended.

MADRID, May 5—9 P. M.

Don Carlos, with only 200 adherents, has passed through Unsea flying into France.

The battle in which he received his complete defeat was fought at Oroquieta yesterday.

Of the Carlist forces engaged 38 were killed and 747 taken prisoners.

The insurrection is at an end.

IS THE SPANISH NATION RECONCILED TO THE STRANGER KING?

The Spanish government has just had fears of a rising of the republicans in the South.

Thirty deputies only attended the sitting of the Cortes on the 2d inst.

THE CASE COUNTY MASSACRE.

ST. LOUIS, May 5, 1872.
A despatch from Holden, Mo., says:—There is the best assurance for saying that if the Sheriff of Cass county fails to perform his duty that the United States authorities will arrest the assassins of Stephens, Cline and Dubois in the face of Governor Brown's proclamation. *

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 6—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is highest over the South Atlantic States. It has fallen over the lake region and westward. Partly cloudy weather continues over northeastern New England, but otherwise clear weather from the lower lakes and Ohio Valley to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Clear and partially cloudy weather southwest of the Ohio Valley.

Probabilities.
Clear and pleasant weather, rising temperature and southerly to southwesterly winds will prevail on Monday over the southern, middle and New England States very generally. The barometer will continue falling over the lake region, with increased cloudiness and brisk and, possibly, high southerly winds.

Cautious Signals.
continue at Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1871.	1872.
9 A. M. 59	47 3 P. M. 62
6 A. M. 58	45 6 P. M. 61
3 A. M. 58	51 9 P. M. 61
12 M. 59	51 12 P. M. 59
Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 59 1/2	

RUSSIA.

French Denial of the Report of Gortschakoff's Resignation.

City Tumult and Fatal Riot in the South-Military Action Against a Street Crowd.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 5, 1872.
The Journal des Debats denies the truth of the report published by the Memorial Diplomatique that the Czar had accepted the resignation of Prince Gortschakoff and appointed his successor. The Journal denies that Gortschakoff has even tendered his resignation.

City Tumult and Fatal Riot—Water and Military Fire Used Against the Crowd.

LONDON, May 5, 1872.
A serious riot took place in Kharokoff, a large market town of South Russia, last week, caused by the interference of the police with the Easter amusements of the people.

The fire engines were brought out to disperse the crowds by throwing water on them. This so exasperated the populace that they attacked the police and fire stations and gutted them. The Governor ordered out the troops, who were stoned by the mob, whereupon they fired, and many citizens were killed and wounded.

The rioters then dispersed, and at last accounts the town was quiet, but under martial law.

FRANCE.

The Commissions and Courts Martial Against Capitalizing Commanders—War Office Regrets After Surrender.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 5, 1872.
The report of the Commission on Capitalizations exonerates the General commanding in the Lower Rhine Department of all blame for the surrender of Lichtenberg, and reprimands the commanders who capitulated at Marsal and Vitry-le-Francais. General Clusey, the Minister of War, announces that rigorous justice shall be meted out to all generals who surrendered during the war.

There is no doubt that court martials will be ordered in the cases of Generals Wimpfen and Urich.

M. Edouard Aillon, the well-known advocate, declares he will not defend Marshal Bazaine.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Movement for the Perfection of an International Law of Copyright.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 5, 1872.
A memorial was presented to Earl Granville yesterday urging Her Majesty's government to secure a just and equitable copyright treaty with the United States. Among the signers of the memorial are Carlyle, Froude, Stuart Mill, Huxley, Morley and Ruskin.

Lord Granville replied that the government would carefully consider the subject.

DENMARK.

Crown Action Against the International Society.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

COPENHAGEN, May 5, 1872.

The President and Treasurer of the International Society in this city have been arrested.

MEXICO.

Public Confidence Being Restored in the Capital Despite Provincial Anarchy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27, 1872.

Confidence is slowly returning, and the prospects of commerce are becoming more hopeful. Anarchy continues in the States of Durango, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas and Jalisco.

Government forces are reconquering the places once held by the Yucatan insurgents.

The whereabouts of Porfirio Diaz is unknown.

Justo Benitez, his private secretary, was killed on the 5th inst in a skirmish near Othumba.

Rocha has destroyed the remnants of Donato Guerra's troops and Palacios has routed his cavalry. One thousand men have been sent to operate on the rear and flank of Negrete's and Mendez's forces in the Puebla Mountains.

Alatorre leaves for Europe on a leave of absence. It is supposed to be on account of a disagreement with Mejia.

Guzman, the new member of the Claims Commission, will leave for Washington on the American packet on the 14th proximo.

Castello Velasco, Minister of the Interior, has resigned.

Lerdo de Tejada is recovering from his dangerous illness and enters the Cabinet as Foreign Minister.

FORGIVEN MISSION.

Mariscal goes as Ambassador to Spain.

It is understood that Count Ezenberg comes to Mexico as German Minister.

FINANCE.

The government is in straitened circumstances and deeply in debt to its employees.

JUARREZ'S POWER.

Congress is now discussing a bill to grant Juarez ample powers; and although it is strongly opposed the measure is expected to pass.

The opposition attack in Congress the right to make a concession to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The entire press favor liberal concessions to all American companies, exhibiting an earnestness for internal improvements.

GENERAL NEWS.

General Rosecranz has arrived here, and is being well received.

Colonel Lever has obtained a new and better contract for the Gulf line of steamers.

Congress has extended the time for laying the submarine cable to one year.

Indignation is expressed at the American General McCook's report upon Mexican affairs, and surprise is expressed that the report was sent to Congress without comment.

Mr. Plumb gave a banquet on the 21st instant to the members of the press, at which a pledge was given to support his project of an international railroad through Mexico.

A LOVER'S DEATH.

A German Commute Suicide After Quarrelling With His Sweetheart.

BAITMORNE, May 5, 1872.

Edward Weiss, a young German, about twenty-seven years old, was found dead this morning in the back yard of a large beer saloon, on Hanover street, and when discovered he was sitting in the yard with his head resting on the table, a pistol in his right hand and a wound in the right temple.

It is supposed that he entered the yard some time during the night and committed suicide as above stated. Weiss was clerk in a book store on Gay street, and some friends were with him when he was engaged in the act.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

An Extraordinary Proceeding in the State Department.

ENGLAND'S PEACE PROPOSITION.

The President and the Foreign Relations Committees in Consultation.

Minister Schenck's Instructions To Be Withdrawn.

Earl Granville's Suggestion That Neutrals Shall Not Be Liable for Indirect Damages Unacceptable.

SECRETARY FISH'S EXPLANATION.

The Committees Dissatisfied and Refuse All Responsibility.

The Claims Must Be Presented at Geneva.

The President Seeks Support, Not Advice.

The Democracy Savage and Indignant.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1872.
As announced in these despatches of Friday last, the republican members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Messrs. Cameron, Harlan, Hamilton, Patterson and Morton, and of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Messrs. Banks, Packard, Ambler, Willard, Myers and Duell, were invited to meet the Secretary of State at the State Department yesterday morning at ten o'clock to consult upon the complications which have arisen out of the Alabama claims. The President arrived at the Department before ten o'clock, and the others were promptly on hand. The meeting was held in the office of the Secretary, who had gathered from the archives the secret and important diplomatic correspondence on the whole subject. The different stages of the negotiations were fully shown until it came to the last and most important. This was the attempt of the State Department to induce Minister Schenck to represent to Earl Granville that, if the British government would propose to establish an international principle covering the liability of a neutral for consequential damages, it would be favorably considered by the United States and might end the controversy in which the Alabama claims had unfortunately been involved. The British Cabinet at their session on Thursday last fully discussed the last letter of Mr. Fish and the suggestion of Minister Schenck, which resulted in Earl Granville sending to Minister Thornton the proposition for the peaceful solution of the whole matter. This proposition was made known to Mr. Fish on Friday morning and is substantially as follows:—

The United States withdraws her claims for consequential damages from the Geneva Tribunal. Great Britain still maintaining that they are outside of its provisions; that in future was whenever either party is a belligerent and the other a neutral the neutral shall not be held responsible for indirect or consequential damages in claims arising in a similar manner and under similar circumstances with the claims to which the Treaty of Washington alone refers. This proposition, widely different from the one expected, was not less embarrassing to the President than the original trouble, and was such a complete surprise that he did not feel the confidence in the Secretary of State that he thought the Executive should have under such circumstances. Finding that diplomacy had actually failed to accomplish this important point, the President was compelled to call in the administration members of the committees referred to. He plainly stated that he was anxious to save the treaty, but not at the sacrifice of any principle; that having failed to obtain the proposal expected from Great Britain he was in favor of withdrawing Minister Schenck's instructions and leaving the whole question as in the beginning, before the Geneva Tribunal, where it properly belonged.

The republican members of the House Committee stated quite as plainly that they thought the question of consequential damages should never have been put in our case, but as they were there, and the honor of the nation was involved, they were willing to do anything consistent with their position to strengthen the President in the stand it might be necessary to take. The President said that it was not for him to say what should be the final attitude of the country; while he recognized the authority conferred by the people should know the true condition of affairs, and he relied upon the committees to stand by him in case it should be necessary to abandon the treaty altogether. The proposition made was positively unacceptable, and could not be entertained for a moment. It was suggested by one of the committee that it was rather an extraordinary proceeding to call in the members of the committee at this stage of affairs, when advice was worthless and suggestions useless.

Secretary Fish explained that the consultation was an innovation on the practice of the administration, and was not to be considered as calling for advice, but for support from the dominant party. This remark brought from Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, the plain statement that if the support expected was just the democratic members of the committee should have been invited to participate in the consultation. For his part he would not imperil the interests of the republican party by advocating a policy inimical to the success of the party. Mr. Willard agreed with him, and positively declared that the mistakes of the administration could not be fastened on the party by any measure of expediency. This unexpected declaration from two members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who, with

the three democratic members, constitute a majority, fell like a bursting bomb, and actually terminated the meeting. It had been decided, prior to sending out the invitations, to have no one present except the avowed friends of the President. Schurz, who is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was scratched from the list of Senators, but the independence of the Vermont and Ohio members was wholly unexpected. After the Congressmen withdrew, the President remained with Mr. Fish for some time, and it was finally decided to acquaint Minister Schenck that Granville's proposition was unacceptable, and that we could not recede from our case as presented at Geneva. A telegram was consequently sent to Schenck last evening, containing this announcement. As already stated in these despatches, it was decided to exclude the democratic members of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs from the consultation. The notes of invitation were written at the Executive Mansion immediately after the Cabinet meeting on Friday, and signed and delivered by General Babcock, one of the President's secretaries. The note merely intimated that the Secretary of State would like to meet the party addressed on Saturday morning at ten o'clock for consultation. The extraordinary manner in which the Secretary had delivered this intimation astonished the recipients, and when the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs received his note he immediately went over to the desk of a democratic member of this committee and asked him if he was going to the State Department tomorrow. Receiving a negative answer, he asked if he had not been invited, and showed the note he had received. The opinion generally prevails that in a question of such national and international importance all of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee should have been invited to participate, without regard to party differences. The democratic members of the committee are very indignant at such a procedure, especially as on all occasions every member is supposed to waive partisan and advocate national interests only, looking upon our foreign relations as something paramount to party.

For this reason they believe they have just ground for complaint in being excluded from the consultation yesterday, and do not hesitate to say that it was done from motives other than for the public good, and only in the interests of a party. Fernando Wood, one of the oldest members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, will tomorrow endeavor to arraign the administration for its action yesterday and offer a resolution of inquiry as to the present actual condition of the question between the two governments.

THE JAPANESE AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Mikado's Scientists Inspecting the Naval School.

Secretary Robeson Amid the Old Haunts—Full Explanations of Historic Recollections—Commodore Worden Receives the Visitors—Reviewing the Cadets—Exploring the Domains of the Embryo "Bats."

ANNAPOLIS, May 4, 1872.

The tidings that the representatives of the Mikado were to pay a visit to the Academy to-day caused an immense motley crowd to gather at the Annapolis depot this morning. The spectators were on hand a considerable time previous to the hour specified for the arrival of the Orientals, and waited patiently and with good spirit. At about fifteen minutes past ten, in accordance with the arrangement by the railroad officials, the special train from Washington conveying the Japanese from the glided stations and grand reception rooms of the capital to the fresh green precincts of the United States Naval Academy arrived.

Commandant of Midshipmen, were on hand in full regiments, glowing and perspiring under their heavy cocked hats. As the party stepped out upon the platform at the depot these gentlemen presented themselves and, preceding the rather odd-looking procession, conveyed it safely through the curious, winding streets of this dismembered old town. The Commodore's hand-some grays and their showy vehicle were in waiting for the Secretary of the Navy, but he preferred to walk along with his Japanese friends, and point out to them the many curiosities and interesting buildings and other features of the city. In so doing the Secretary appeared to get red and heated, and his face became as red as a beet.

At the Navy Yard gate Commodore Worden, amid a crowd of anxious gazers, received the party with all due deference. The Commodore and his officers were ranged on one side of the way and the Japanese and their attendants on the other. As the visitors entered the gate the Commodore, in the midst of a warm and friendly greeting, drew them into the commodore's house, which was a large and comfortable building, and showed them the various rooms and the commodore's private quarters. The Commodore's house was a large and comfortable building, and showed them the various rooms and the commodore's private quarters.

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WASHINGTON.

The Cincinnati Nominations Causing Excitement at the Capital.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FRIENDS ANXIOUS.

The Democrats Will Abide the Results of Their Regular Convention.

THE CASE OF DR. HOWARD.

The Executive Seeking an Increase of Power Regarding Spain.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1872.
Sober Second Thoughts on the Result of Cincinnati Movement—The Democrats Urging a Regular Convention of the Party and the Usual Nominations.

The fever of excitement having died away to a certain extent regarding the Cincinnati nominations, the politicians here have reached a sober second thought, which inclines them to view the prospects of the Greeley-Brown ticket as a matter which seriously complicates the aspect of the future. Speculations are rife regarding its strength and the possibility of its endorsement by the Democratic Convention. Its friends claim, as a foregone conclusion, that they will carry Texas, Virginia, New York, Missouri and perhaps Pennsylvania. They also claim, not so positively, however, West Virginia, Ohio and a sufficient number of the lately reconstructed States to give them the balance of power in the coming